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Catalog of the

**LORENZ COLLECTION OF
WORLD WAR AUTOGRAPHS**

Comprising

ORIGINAL SIGNED PHOTOGRAPHS AND LETTERS
CONTRIBUTED BY MEN AND WOMEN WHO
WERE ACTIVE IN THE GREAT WAR



This Collection will be placed on Exhibition and is to
be sold under the Auspices of a

FINANCE COMMITTEE

especially appointed for the purpose

For details consult the Finance Committee Circular

This Sale will be for the Benefit of
**SUFFERERS OF THE ALLIED NATIONS IN THE
WORLD WAR**



This Collection has been made and arranged by
WILLIAM ALBERT LORENZ
Hartford, Connecticut, U. S. A.
1918—1921

© 01 A629338

OCT 22 1921

LORENZ COLLECTION OF WORLD WAR AUTOGRAPHS

Purpose

This collection has been made for the purpose of raising a large sum of money for the benefit of the sufferers of the Allied Nations in the great World War.

Its Origin

The compiler designed and had made a large silk banner, composed of forty-eight flags of the Allied Nations.

This was presented by American friends to Marshal Foch, in 1919. The Marshal acknowledged its receipt with a signed letter of appreciation and a signed photograph. Before sending the banner, a lithographic color reproduction, in poster form, was made.

Copies of this poster were then sent to leading persons—presidents, ambassadors, generals, admirals, as well as to other men and women among the Allies, who were actively connected with the Great War.

They were asked to acknowledge the receipt of the poster, with a *signed letter and a photograph*, with permission to see these originals, for the benefit of Allied War Relief.

Letters Written

An endeavor has been made to reach as many persons who distinguished themselves in the war, as possible. This collection includes a large number of famous names, and may be considered quite representative. The collection contains between three and four hundred autographs. Its value will be enhanced greatly with the lapse of time.

Mounting the Collection

The photographs and letters have been mounted in three volumes, each about $23'' \times 19\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$ in size, viz.:

1. France, Belgium, Italy and lesser Allies.
2. United States and American Republics.
3. Great Britain and Colonies.

The photographs are not arranged in any order of precedence, as they have arrived very irregularly. Each volume has its index arranged alphabetically.

The photograph is mounted in a prominent position on the page; the letter may be enclosed in a folder to protect it; a lock is added, to keep the folder closed; the mailing envelope is generally added, as well as a short history.

Exhibitions

The collection will be exhibited at times and places noted in the Cards of Invitation.

Selling the Collection

The entire collection is offered for sale as a whole, by the FINANCE COMMITTEE, as explained in their circular.

The funds will be allotted according to the judgment of the majority of the Finance Committee.

Offers for the purchase of the whole collection are invited under the *Sale Plan*, and offers of subscriptions are invited under the *Subscription Plan*. In the latter case, a subscriber will be entitled to vote where he desires the collection to be placed—one vote for each \$500 subscribed.

The Committee reserves the right to accept or reject any offer or subscription.

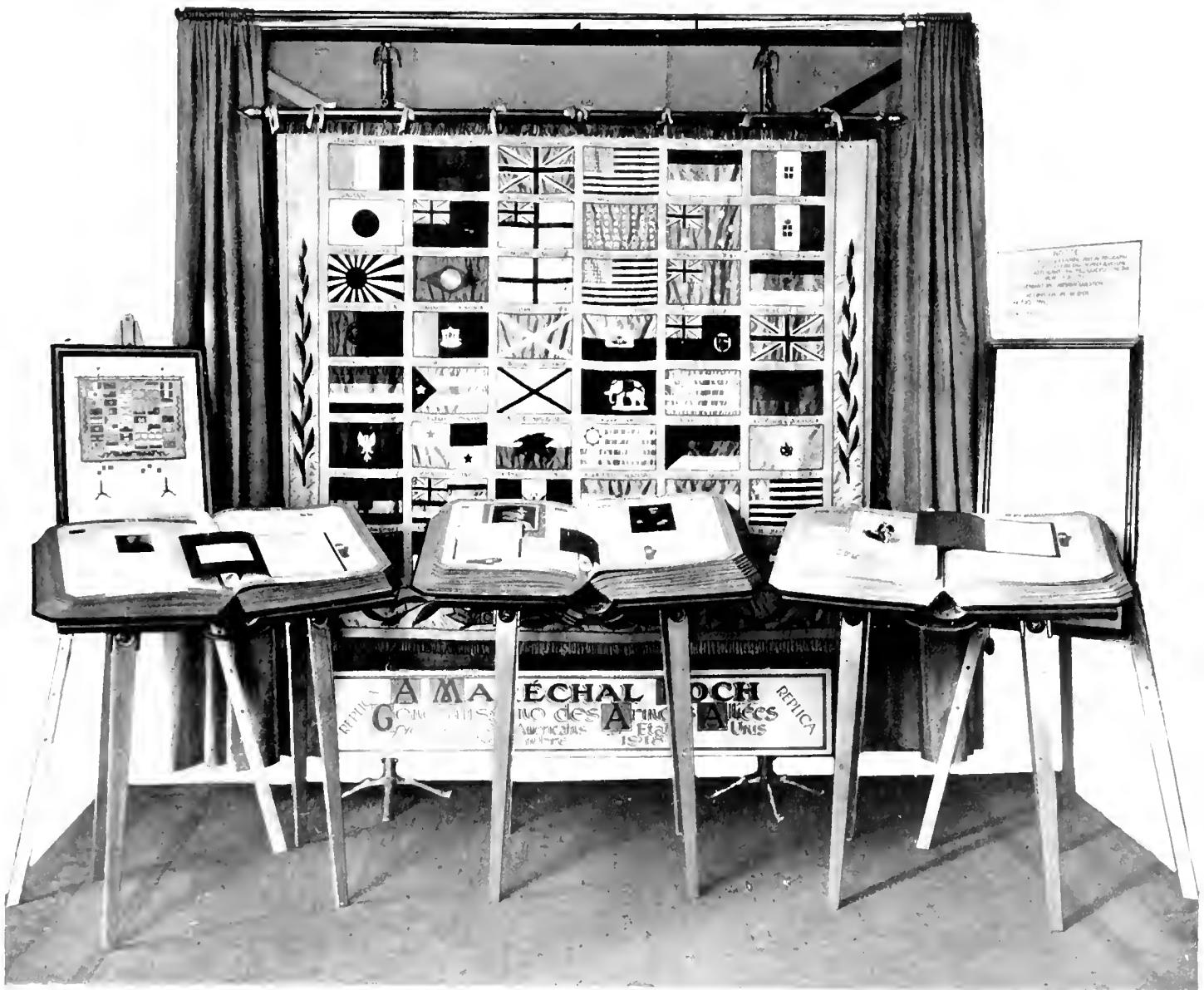
WHAT WILL BE SOLD

1. The Silk Banner replica, as sent to Marshal Foch.
2. The three volumes of original Autographs, with their accompanying stands.
3. The framed Banner poster, and the Index of Contributors.

NOTE.—These will all be delivered to the purchaser, and will be set up at his request.

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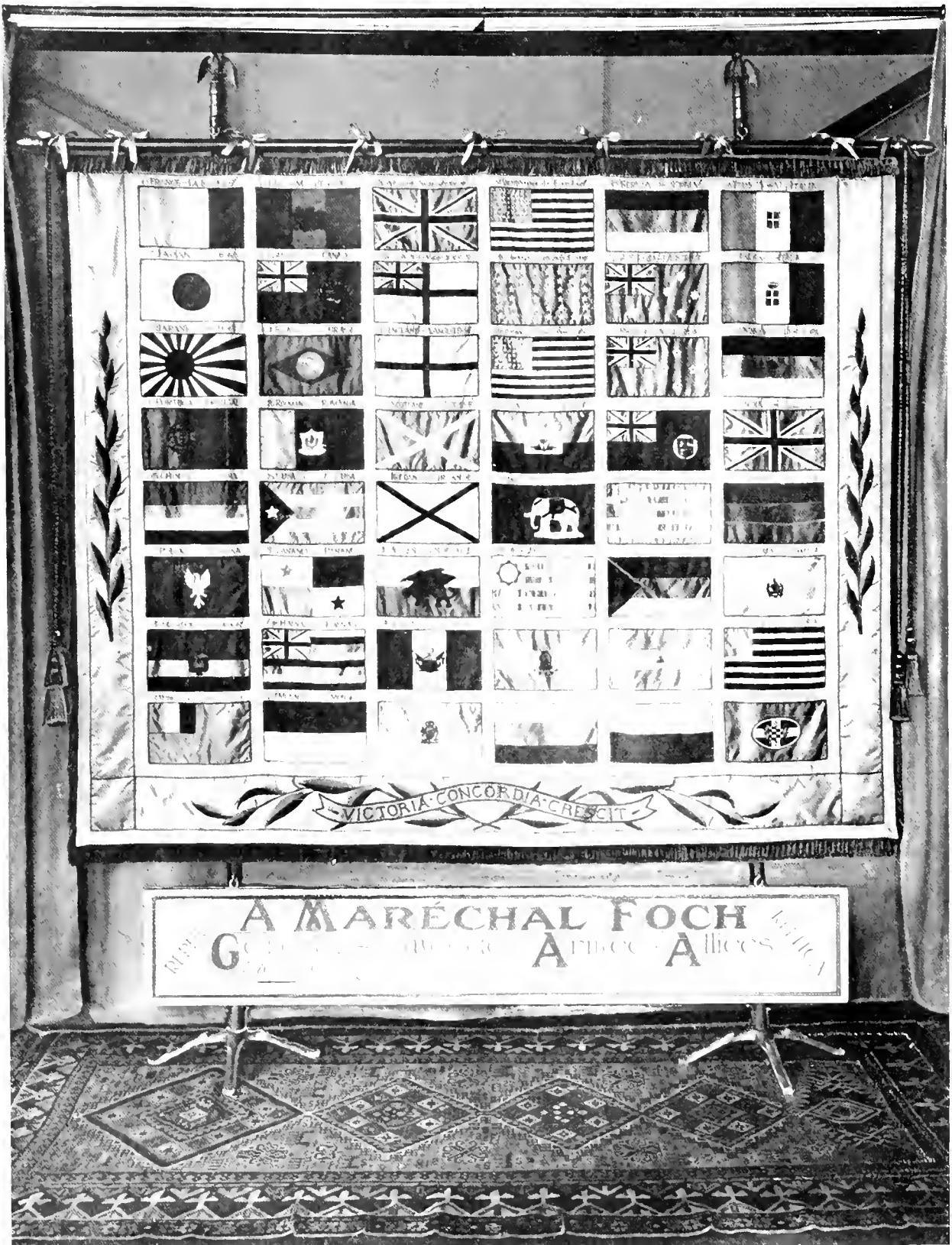
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Picture of the whole LORENZ COLLECTION of
WORLD WAR AUTOGRAPHS

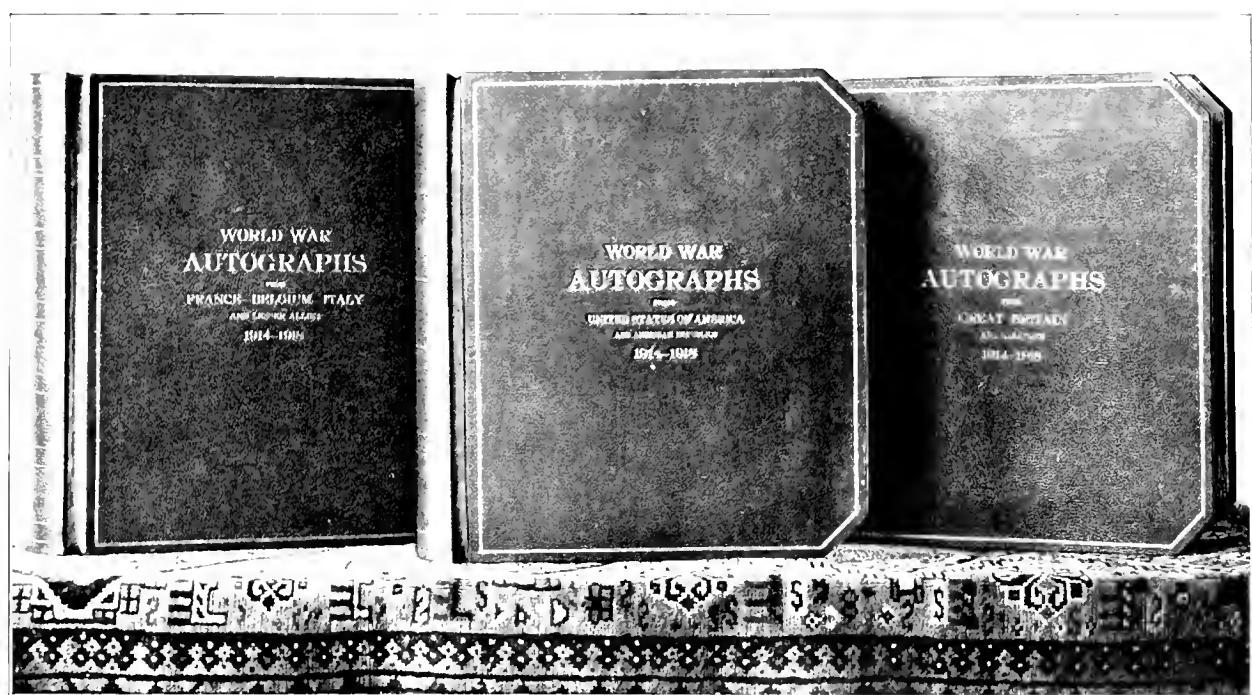
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ALLIED WAR RELIEF

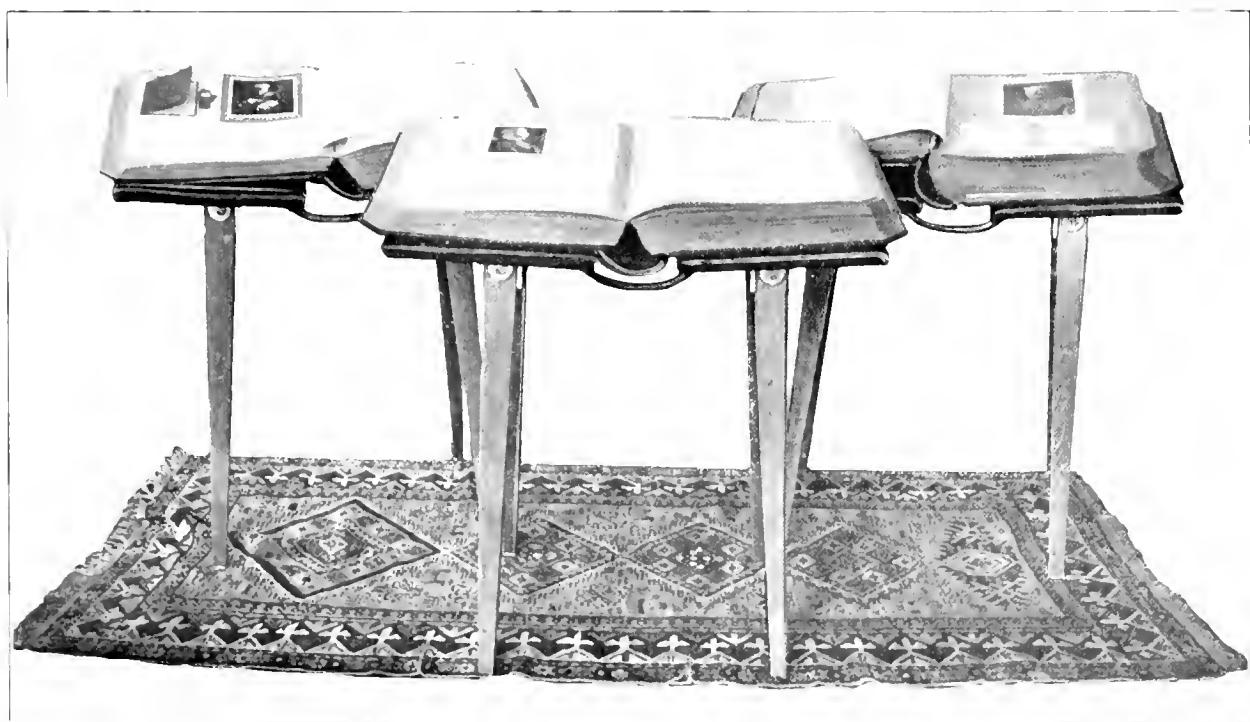


Replica of the
MARSHAL FOCH VICTORY HARMONY BANNER

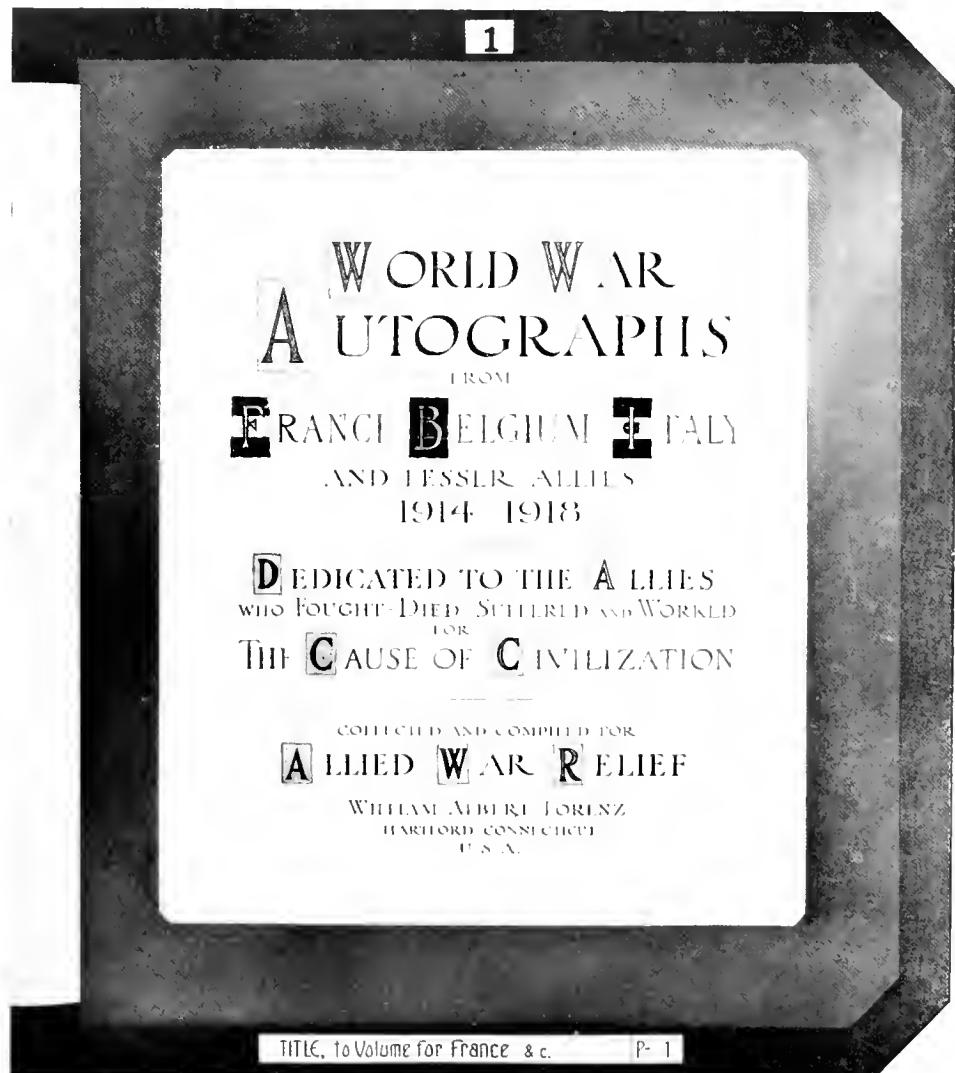
The original Banner was sent to the Marshal in May, 1919.
The Poster is mounted in each Volume on Page 3.



The Collection of Autographs is mounted in three volumes.



The three Volumes of Autographs opened, and placed on three stands.



Illuminated Title Page of the Volume for
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY and LESSER ALLIES

(Size 13" x 10")

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5



1918
FOCH

Portrait of Marshal Ferdinand Foch
Ferdinand Foch was born in 1851. He was a general in the French army during the First World War. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in 1918. He was a member of the French delegation at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. He was awarded the Order of the Legion of Honour and the Order of the Iron Crown. He died in 1929.

FOCH, Marshal Ferdinand (Photo) FRANCE P- 5

Copy of the original Autographed Photograph of Marshal Foch.
Mounted in the France Volume, P. 5.

Commandement en Chef
des Armées Alliées

G.Q.G.A. le

Etat-Major Général

Les Soldats Américains, par leur
Vaillance et leur élan, ont fait l'admiral-
tion de tous, dans les combats qu'ils ont
livrés, à côté des Alliés, pour le triomphe
de l'Idéal Commun.

F. Foch

13. 1. 20

Copy of the original manuscript letter from Marshal Foch
Mounted in the United States Volume, P. 4

Translation of the Foch letter
Office of the High Command of the Allied Armies. General Staff.

The American soldiers, by their valor and spirit, have won the admiration of all, in the battles in
which they took part, at the side of the Allies, for the triumph of the Common Ideal.
January 13, 1920.

General Headquarters of the Army

F. FOCH.



[Signature]

Monsieur Georges Clemenceau
Premier of France during the War.
(Size of original photograph 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4")

P. 11



à M^{me} William Morris
Le Cappy le 5 octobre 1920

Marshal Joseph Jacques Joffre
Commander-in-Chief of French Armies, 1916-17.
(Size of original photograph 6" x 4")

P. 13

Premier Georges Clemenceau

Premier Clemenceau, called "The Tiger of France," has long been one of the most active, dominating statesmen the world has ever known.

Prime Minister of France and Minister of War from 1917-20, his honesty and patriotism held his nation together in the hour of severest trial, and no personality of the war did more to unify the common cause of the Allies. He was the senior member of the triumvirate to whom the world's destinies were entrusted.

Marshal Joseph J. C. Joffre

Marshal Joffre was Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies from 1915-17. He was the hero of the First Battle of the Marne, where the onrushing tide of Germans was checked within a few miles of Paris. By his great insight, forethought and military skill, Marshal Joffre assembled hordes of French troops, and turned disaster into victory. Marshal Joffre is a member of the French Academy and is a distinguished mathematician as well as soldier.



Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain
Commander-in-chief of French Armies, 1917-18.
(Size of original photograph 12" x 7")

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General Marie Emile Fayolle
Commander of French Armies of the North.
(Size of original photograph 9" x 6")

P-15

Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain

Marshal Pétain succeeded General Neville as Commander of the French Armies on the Western Front, on May 5, 1917. He was a remarkably brilliant leader, notably in the Champagne in 1915, and in his defense of Verdun in 1917. It was at Verdun that his army accepted as their watchword the old Garibaldian cry, "They shall not pass." Pétain's defense of Verdun will forever live in song and story. His triumphal entry into Metz was a memorable event in the annals of France, and it was then that Pétain was made Marshal of France.

General Marie Emile Fayolle

Just before the World War, General Fayolle had retired, but was called back into service. He helped to win the "Grand Couronne de Nancy" and some of the first battles of Artois. He was with General Pétain's Army at Carenny in 1915, and a short time later received the command of the Sixth Army. He was in command of the detachment which finally freed Verdun.

General Fayolle is recognized as one of the greatest artillery experts in the world. In 1917 he was in command of the French reinforcements in Italy. During Foch's great campaign, General Fayolle commanded the divisions of the Army of the North



Cardinal Desiré J. Mercier
Archbishop of Malines and Primate of Belgium.
(Size of original photograph $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4''$)

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Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky
"Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution."
(Size of original photograph $8\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$)

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Cardinal Desiré J. Mercier

His Eminence, Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines and Primate of Belgium, was the life and hope of that country during the terrible invasion of Belgium by the Germans. His name will be forever enrolled in historic fame.

With wonderful courage he defied the Kaiser and his army, and sustained his people to endure the bitterest years of hatred and oppression. His pastoral letter of Christmas, 1914, inspired the admiration of the whole world.

Cardinal Mercier is a scholar of great distinction, and was President of the University of Louvain until he was made a Cardinal in 1907.

Madame Catherine Breshkovsky

Madame Breshkovsky belonged to a noble Russian family. She left her husband, her family and friends because there had sounded in her heart the trumpet call to a greater service.

Mme. Breshkovsky is known as "The Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," and has cheerfully borne suffering and exile for the love of the Russian people. She has spent thirty years in Russian prisons, and yet her spirit is not broken.

After the revolution of 1917, she was released from exile, and later came to this country, lecturing on behalf of the Russian people. A fund was started in this country, known as the "Catherine Breshkovsky Russian Relief Fund," which is to be used for the building of schools in Russia.

Mme. Breshkovsky is now devoting her strength to the orphans of Russian Carpathia at Uzhorod.



Dr. Francesco S. Nitti

Prime Minister of Italy, 1919-20.
(Size of original photograph 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 6")

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Generale A. Diaz
November 1920

General Armando Diaz

Commander-in-Chief, Italian Army.
(Size of original photograph 7" x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ")

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Premier Francesco S. Nitti

Dr. Francesco Nitti succeeded Orlando as Prime Minister of Italy in July, 1919. He was formerly Professor of Finance in the University of Naples, and had held many public positions.

In 1917 he came to the United States as a member of the Italian Mission.

By sheer force of character and power of intellect Premier Nitti recovered his control of the parliament at Rome in February, 1919, before starting to Paris and London to attend the Allied Supreme Council.

General Armando Diaz

General Diaz was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Italian armies, November 8, 1917. He has had a distinguished career, gaining a reputation during the Abyssinian campaign, and adding to it in the Libyan War, for the plan of campaign of which he was largely responsible.

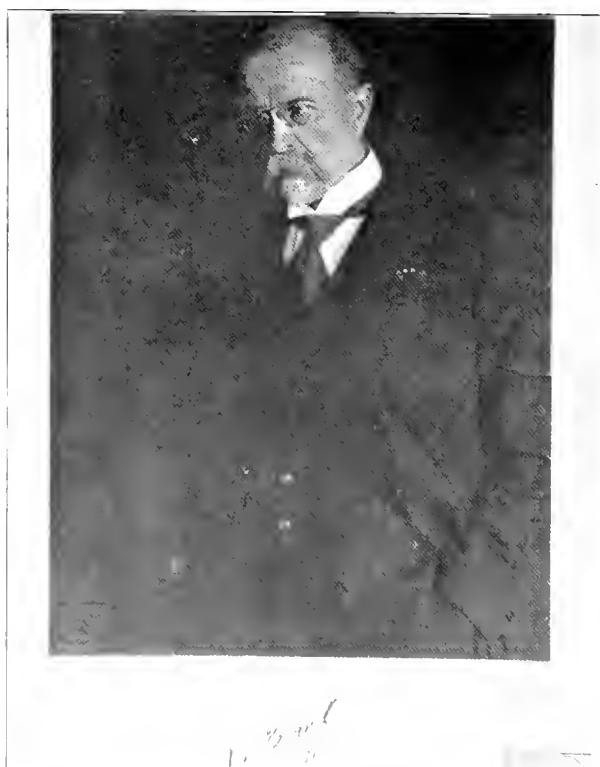
After such brilliant successes, General Diaz received that promotion which ultimately led to his being made Commander-in-Chief. He was especially talented as an organizer and was a man of volcanic energy. His military experience embraced practically all branches of the service. His character as a soldier was that of an inflexible disciplinarian who applied to himself the same rules that he enforced on others.



Hon. Eleutherios Venizelos

Formerly Prime Minister of Greece.
(Size of original photograph 6" x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ")

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Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk

President Czechoslovakia.
(Size of original photograph 10" x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ")

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Hon. Eleutherios Venizelos

Eleutherios Venizelos, equipped with a good education gained in Greece and Switzerland, plunged into Cretan politics at an early age, and became recognized as the strong man of the Island both in peace and war.

In 1909 Venizelos assumed the leadership in the revolution against Turkey and soon acquired a strong hold over the Greek people.

Under his statesmanship, Greece grew mightily in power and esteem. It was Venizelos more than any other who wrote her Constitution.

Venizelos won for Greece his native Crete and half of Macedonia. During the World War he won Thrace, the Smyrna region of Asia Minor, and the Aegean Islands. During the war Premier Venizelos was the virtual ruler of Greece, and was her representative at the Peace Conference. Since then he has been driven from Greece and is now in exile.

President Thomas G. Masaryk

President Masaryk is a Bohemian patriot, and has been active in Czech politics since 1891, when as a professor in the University of Prague he was elected to the Austrian Parliament. At the outbreak of the World War, Prof. Masaryk escaped from Austria and headed the Czechoslovak revolt. He was proscribed by the Vienna Government, his property confiscated, and his family persecuted. He made his way to America by way of Siberia.

While in the United States, in May, 1918, Prof. Masaryk was elected first President of the new Republic of Czechoslovakia. Representing his country at the Peace Conference, he won her recognition by the Allies, and returned to Prague in December, 1918, to assume the Presidential duties.



K. Shidehara

*Japanese Embassy,
Washington, D.C.*

Dr. Kijuro Shidehara

Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

(Size of original photograph 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ") P. 138

New York May 1921

*Albert
Prince of Monaco*



Honoré Charles Albert

Prince of Monaco.

(Size of original photograph 6" x 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ ")

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Dr. Kijuro Shidehara

Dr. Shidehara was appointed Ambassador to the United States in 1919, succeeding Viscount Ishii. He is regarded at Tokyo as one of the most capable of Japanese diplomats.

Dr. Shidehara entered the government service on his graduation from the law college of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1895, and has been in office ever since. He served in China and England, and was for some time councilor at the embassy at Washington, being transferred there from London and was subsequently named Minister to Holland.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war, Dr. Shidehara was recalled to China to be Vice-Foreign Minister, and during the war he handled all international problems developed by the war.

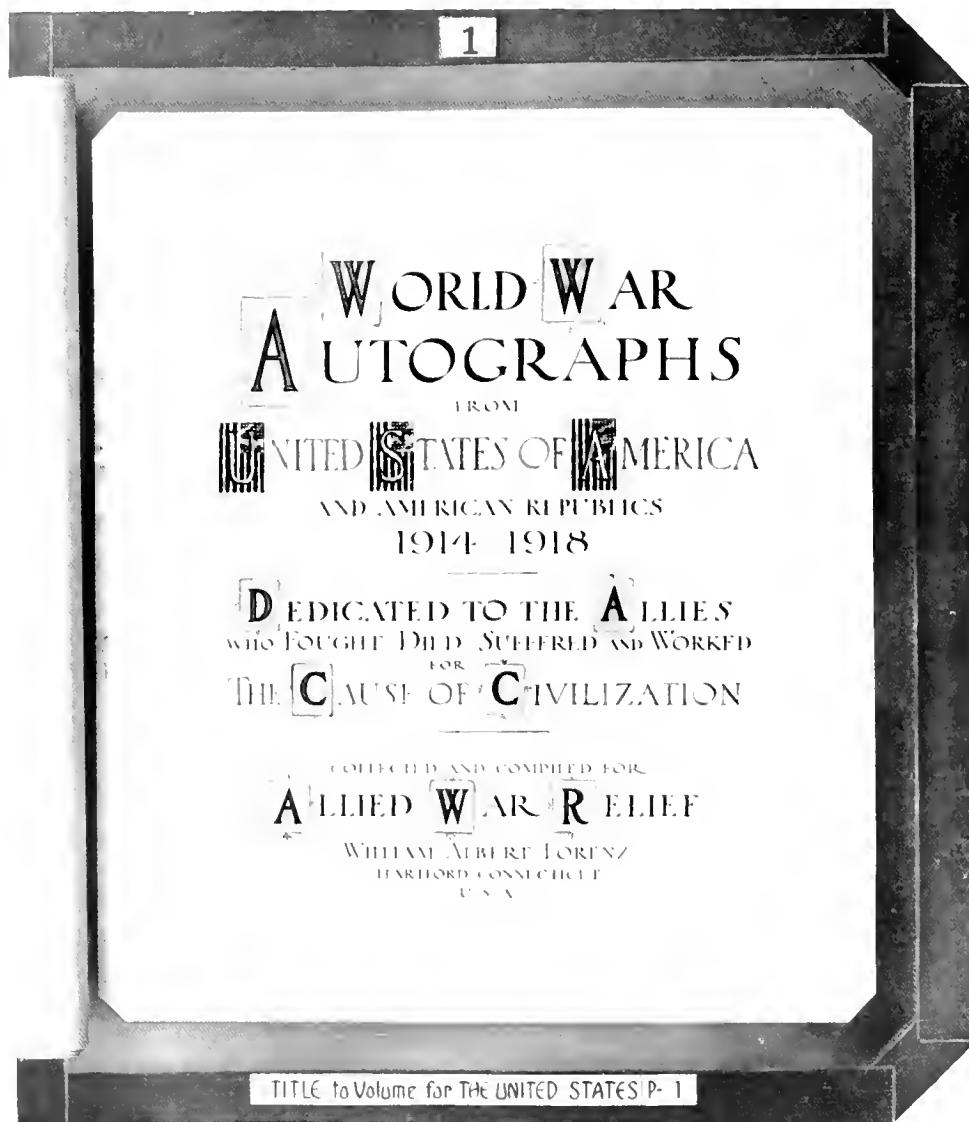
Albert Honoré Charles Prince of Monaco

Perhaps the most unusual and probably the most scientific and democratic of all the European sovereigns, is Albert, the Prince of Monaco.

Oceanography is the branch of science to which he has devoted his life. Few men have done more work in a single field of science than he, in exploring the ocean depths.

During the war he rendered invaluable service in charting the ocean, and submitting calculations on the direction in which floating mines were drifting in the oceans.

In April, 1920, the Prince came to this country to receive the Alexander Agassiz gold medal, the highest recognition of the National Academy of Science, and also a medal from the National Geographic Society. The presentations were made in Washington.



Illuminated Title Page of the Volume for
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and AMERICAN REPUBLICS

(Size 13" x 10")

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Portrait of Thos. R. Marshall

Hon. Thos. R. Marshall
Vice-President, United States, 1913-1921.
(Size of original photograph $9\frac{1}{2}$ " x $6\frac{3}{4}$ ")

P. 5



*Rejoicing in the victory
for world civilization
by Frank J. Flynn
W. G. Harding*

Hon. Warren G. Harding
President of the United States.
(Size of original photograph $6\frac{1}{2}$ " x $4\frac{1}{2}$ ")

P. 6

Hon. Thomas Riley Marshall

Vice-President of the United States, 1913-21. He was the twenty-eighth vice-president of the United States, holding office during the two terms of President Woodrow Wilson, and throughout the World War.

Thomas R. Marshall is a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the bar in 1875. He practised in Indiana from 1876-1909, when he was elected Governor of the State. This office he held until elected Vice-President of the United States.

President Warren G. Harding

Warren G. Harding was born in Ohio on November 2, 1865, and has been engaged in newspaper work at Marion since 1884. In 1900 he was elected to the Ohio Senate and became Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio in 1904.

In 1915 he was sent to Washington as Senator from Ohio. While in the United States Senate he served on the Foreign Relations Committee.

He was elected President of the United States in 1920 and took office in March, 1921.



*For William Howard Taft
With best wishes from
Herbert Hoover
March 26 1921*

Hon. William Howard Taft

Chief Justice of the United States.
(Size of original photograph 6" x 4")

P. 7



Hon. Herbert C. Hoover

U. S. Secretary of Commerce.
(Size of original photograph 9" x 7 1/4")

P. 14

Hon. William Howard Taft

William Howard Taft was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 15, 1857. He practised law in Cincinnati for many years, and was appointed President of the United States Philippines Commission from March 12, 1900, to July 4, 1901, and was the first civil governor of the Philippine Islands from 1901 to 1904.

He was Secretary of War in President Theodore Roosevelt's Cabinet, and was elected twenty-seventh President of the United States in November, 1908.

After his Presidential term expired, he became Kent Professor of Law at Yale University until in 1921 President Harding appointed him Chief Justice of the United States.

Hon. Herbert C. Hoover

Herbert C. Hoover was born in West Branch, Iowa, on August 10, 1874. He was graduated from Leland Stanford University and took up the profession of Mining Engineer.

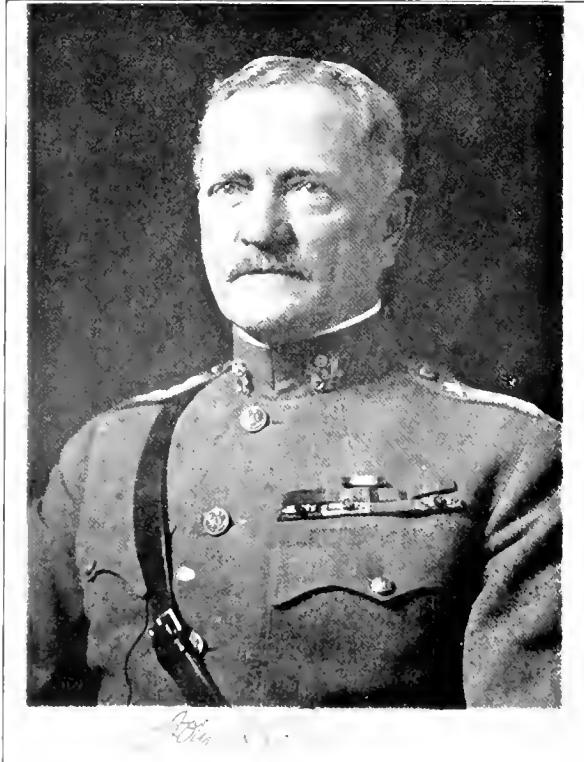
He took part in the defense of Tientsin during the Boxer disturbances in 1900. During the European War he was appointed Chairman of the American Relief Committee at London, 1914-1915, and Commissioner for Relief in Belgium from 1915-18. In August, 1917, ex-President Wilson appointed Mr. Hoover U. S. Food Administrator.

He was honored by the Belgian Government with "Honorary Citizen and Friend of the Belgian Nation." By France he was given the "Commander of the Legion of Honor," and many other honors were bestowed upon him by nations and cities of Europe.



Admiral William S. Sims
Commander American Naval Operations in European Waters during the War.
(Size of original photograph $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$)

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General John J. Pershing
Commander-in-Chief, A. E. F.
(Size of original photograph $8\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}''$)

P. 21

Admiral William S. Sims

Admiral Sims was born in Port Hope, Canada, October 15, 1858. He was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1880. He was promoted through the various ranks until in July, 1907, he reached the rank of Commander. He was made Rear-Admiral in January, 1917, and Vice-Admiral in May, 1917. He commanded the American Naval operations in European waters from April, 1917, until the end of the war.

Admiral Sims was awarded the Grand Cross, Order of St. Michael and St. George, by King George of England in 1918; the Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor by France in 1919; and on September 14, 1919, he was made permanent Admiral by vote of Congress.

General John J. Pershing

General Pershing was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1886. He served in the Mexican War in 1917 and was sent to France in command of the A. E. F.

At the close of the war General Pershing was received in London and was presented with a jeweled sword and the decoration, "Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath." In France he was made a "Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor." The Italian Government conferred upon him the decoration of the "Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus." Belgium gave him the nation's highest honor, "The Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold." Japan bestowed upon him the Paulonian Degree of the "Order of the Rising Sun," the highest honor ever granted to a distinguished foreigner.

On his return to America, General Pershing was presented by Congress with a vote of thanks, a sword, and the permanent rank of General, the highest military rank within the gift of Congress.



Sincerely yours,
Geo. W. Goethals
New York
July 2, 1920

Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals

Chief of Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic.
(Size of original photograph 9 1/2" x 7")

P. 39



Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood
Commander, Department of the East.
(Size of original photograph 10" x 4")

P. 26

Major-General George W. Goethals

General Goethals, Army Engineer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1858. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1880 and was appointed 2nd Lieutenant of Engineers in 1880, and rose in rank until in 1915 he was appointed Major-General.

General Goethals was instructor at the United States Military Academy for several years until 1888. He was Chief of Engineers during the Spanish-American War, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal and the first civil Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

In April, 1917, General Goethals was appointed acting Quartermaster General of the United States Army and Chief of the Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic in April, 1918.

The U. S. Government awarded him the Distinguished Service Medal in 1918, and he was decorated by the French Government with the "Commander of the Legion of Honor."

Major-General Leonard Wood

General Wood was appointed a surgeon of the U. S. Army in 1886. He served in the Spanish-American War as Colonel, commanding the 1st U. S. Vol. Cavalry (Rough Riders), and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was made Major-General in 1903, while serving in the campaign against the Apache Indians. Later General Wood was appointed Military Governor of Cuba until that country became a republic. He served as Governor and Commander in the Philippine Islands from 1902-1909.

General Wood was Commander of the Department of the East, 1914-17. He organized and trained the 89th Division. He was awarded the D. S. M. for his splendid services in furthering the realization of America's great army war program.



Miss Mabel T. Boardman
Commissioner, District of Columbia.
(Size of original photograph $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$)

P. 149



Dr. Epitacio Pessoa
President of Brazil
(Size of original photograph $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$)

P. 157

Miss Mabel T. Boardman

Miss Boardman was educated in various schools in Cleveland, New York, and in Europe. She has received honorary degrees from Yale University, Smith College and Western Reserve University. For several years she was the Executive Head of the American Red Cross, where she displayed great ability.

Miss Boardman was given the Golden Crown by Italy in 1919, and was decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the 5th Order of the Crown, in 1912.

President Epitacio Pessoa

Dr. Epitacio Pessoa was inaugurated 10th President of Brazil in 1919. While President-elect, he was at the head of the delegation sent from Brazil to the Peace Conference. He was a member of the Senate, and a prominent figure in politics. He was most distinguished as an expert in jurisprudence and was a member of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Before returning to Brazil from the Peace Conference, Dr. Pessoa made a visit to this country, accompanied by his wife and daughter, as a guest of the nation, at which time he pledged the continued friendship and admiration of Brazil for the United States.



Dr. Alexis Carrel

Member Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.
(Size of original photograph 5" x 3 3/4")

P. 113



Senor Mario Menocal

President of Cuba.
(Size of original photograph 6" x 4 1/4")

P. 161

Dr. Alexis Carrel

Dr. Alexis Carrel, noted surgeon, was born at Saint Foy les Lyons, France, in 1873. He was educated at the University of Lyons, and came to America in 1905, as a member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Dr. Carrel went to France in 1914, and at the outbreak of the war, he at once entered the French Army Medical Service as a Major, and later established the Campeigne Hospital. His distinguished services were of enormous value to the American Armies in Europe.

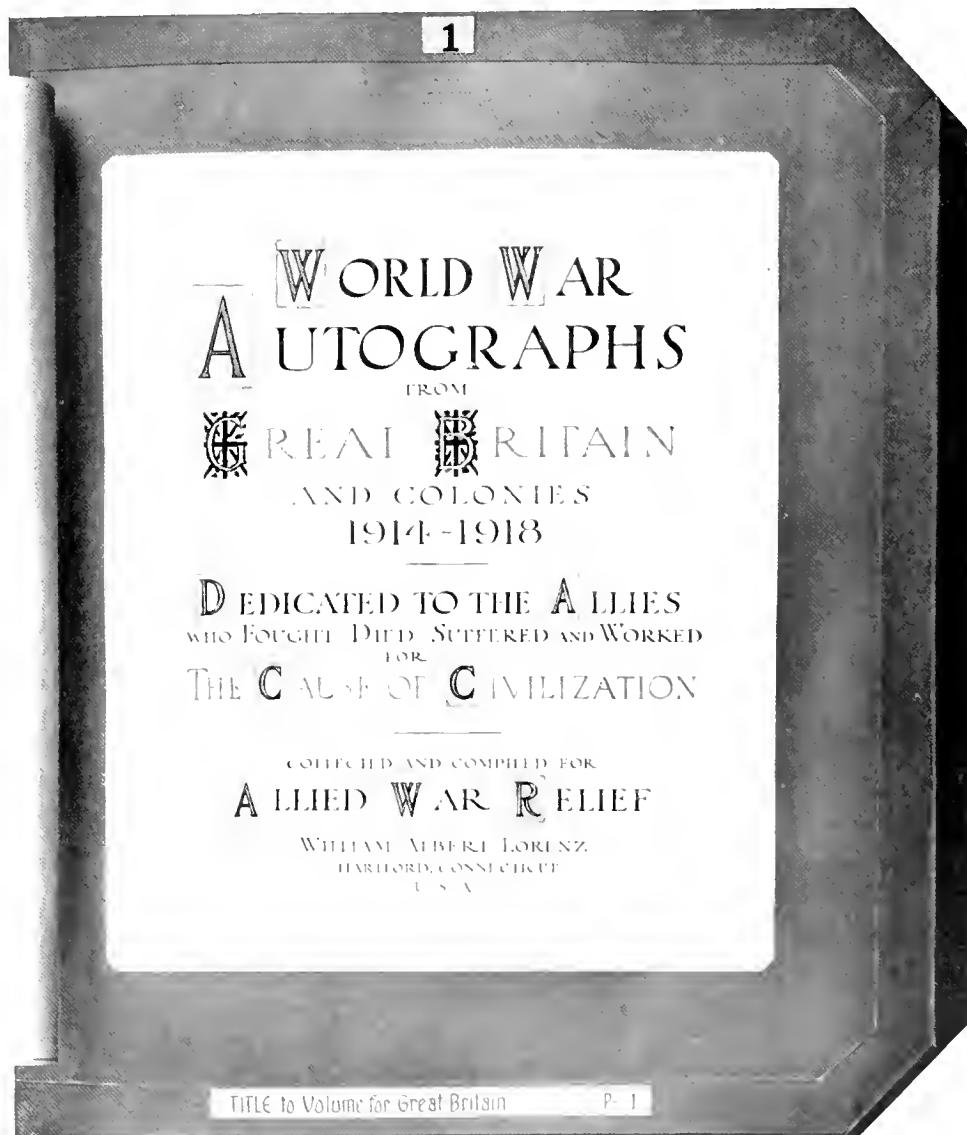
President Mario Menocal

President Menocal has served two terms as President of Cuba, beginning his second term in May, 1917.

On the day that the United States entered the war, President Menocal sent a message to the Cuban Congress and declared that the debt Cuba owed to the United States, as well as the principles of justice and humanity, demanded that war should be declared between Cuba and the German Empire.

The Cuban Congress met the next day, April 7, 1917, and the bill was unanimously passed by both houses. The leader of the Senate declared that it was Cuba's duty to stand by the United States, which had been Cuba's friend.

On account of President Menocal's prompt action, Cuba was the first American State, with the exception of Panama, to follow the example of the United States in entering the war.



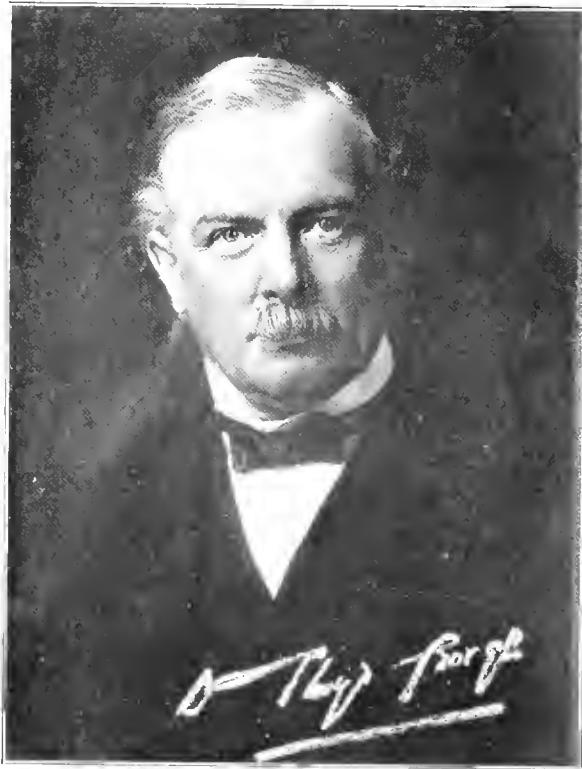
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Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George

Prime Minister of Great Britain.
(Size of original photograph 5 1/4" x 4")

P. 5



General Sir Julian Byng

Commander Canadian Corps and British 3d Army.
(Size of original photograph 8" x 6")

P. 24

Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George

Premier Lloyd George was born in Manchester, England, but spent his boyhood in Wales. He was the son of a Welsh schoolmaster, and by virtue of his abilities and character, he has risen to become the leader of Great Britain.

A brilliant young lawyer, he early gained a place in Parliament where he did much in promoting the uplift of the common people. Later, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lloyd George saw his country through the chaos of the first months of the war, when the pillars of the financial world were shaking to their foundations.

As Minister of Munitions, he found the way out of another chaos no less baffling, and then came his splendid career as Prime Minister.

He is the best representative in England of the democratic ideals of a permanent peace, and these he upheld as Chief spokesman at the Peace Conference.

General Sir Julian Byng

Lord Byng, 1st Baron of Vimy, and known as the "Hero of Vimy Ridge," was an officer of long standing in the British Army when the World War began.

As Commander of the 3rd Cavalry Division, with Rawlinson commanding the 4th, he covered the Belgian retreat from Antwerp to Ypres. In 1915 General Byng was in command of the 9th Corps in the Dardanelles, and later was given command of the Canadian forces at the front, where his troops took Vimy Ridge, one of the greatest victories of the war.

From 1917-19 General Byng was commander of the British Third Army, which drove back the Germans at Cambrai, and succeeded in breaking the Hindenburg Line.

In 1920 Lord Byng succeeded the Duke of Devonshire as Governor-General of Canada.



Senator George Foster Pearce

Minister of Defence, Australia.

(Size of original photograph 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ")

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Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill

Secretary of State for War.

(Size of original photograph 6" x 4")

P. 7

Honorable George Foster Pearce

Senator Pearce has been a member of the Commonwealth Parliament of Australia since 1901, and Minister of Defence since 1914. In 1916 he was Acting Prime Minister.

He was educated in the public schools of Redhill, South Australia, and began life as a carpenter and joiner. He began his public life by joining in organizing trades unions and political associations, and has been at the head of various labor organizations.

Senator Pearce was a member of the Imperial Conference in 1911, became a member of the National Party in 1916, and was re-elected to the first Senate vacancy in West Australia in 1919. He was in charge of the demobilization of Australian troops in 1919, and signed the Peace Treaty with Austria as a representative of Australia.

Right Honorable Winston Spencer Churchill

Sir Winston Spencer Churchill entered the British Army in 1895. He was attached to the 31st Infantry in India, and was a member of the Nile Expeditionary Force in 1898.

Winston Churchill is very versatile, having served as a sailor, a soldier, an airman, a politician and statesman. He is also a very forceful and vigorous writer.

After escaping from the Boer detention camp, where he had been taken prisoner in 1899, he returned to England and went into politics. Since that time he has held many important posts in the British Government. First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, 1911-15; Minister of Munitions, 1915; Secretary of State for War since 1918.

He has many attributes that make for a great statesman; genius, a spirit of real democracy, power of initiative and capacity for hard work.



Charles V. Townshend

Maj.-Gen. Sir Chas. V. F. Townshend

Commander, British Forces in Mesopotamia.

(Size of original photograph 8" x 6")

P. 16



John R. Jellicoe

Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe

Commander, British Grand Fleet.

(Size of original photograph 8" x 5½")

P. 34

Major-General Sir Charles V. F. Townshend

Gen. Townshend was commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia in 1916, when after a splendid defense of 143 days, he was forced to surrender to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara.

Called from India to command an inadequate force for the conquest of Mesopotamia and the capture of Bagdad, he was promised ample reinforcements which never came; but with never more than 10,000 fighting men, he conquered 300 miles of Turkish territory, won three battles against greatly superior forces, and then entrenched himself at Kut, on the Tigris River, holding on for five months before surrendering to the enemy. Gen. Townshend was taken prisoner and held in captivity for eighteen months, until the British triumph in 1917.

When the Turks made their unconditional surrender to the British, Gen. Townshend's advice and assistance was sought in obtaining an armistice, and he was selected by them to carry their "white flag" to his countrymen.

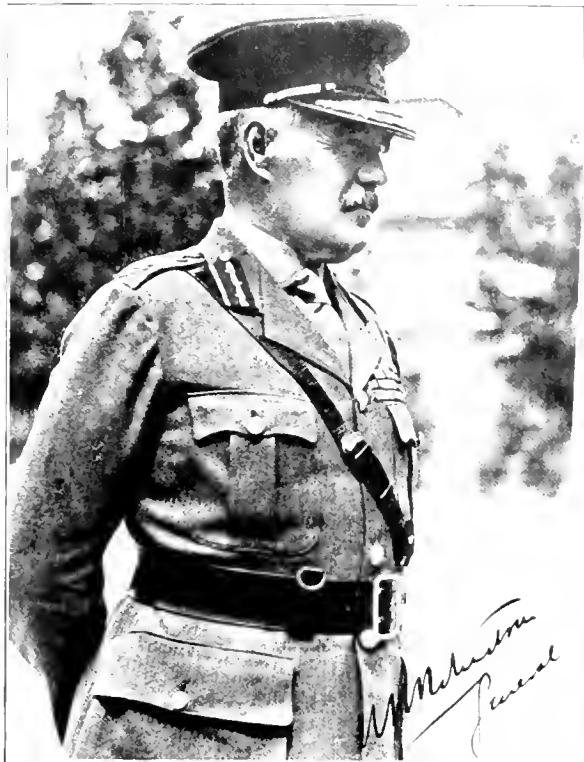
Admiral Sir John Jellicoe

Admiral Jellicoe is the son of a naval officer, and himself entered the navy in 1872. He had seen plenty of fighting before the World War began, having served in the Egyptian War and in China, and as Rear Admiral of the Atlantic Fleet.

Immediately after the outbreak of the World War, Jellicoe was appointed Commander of the Grand Fleet guarding the North Sea. Under his orders the Battle of Jutland was fought, which put the German fleet out of business for the remainder of the war. Afterward he became First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, and on the completion of his term was raised to the peerage as Viscount Jellicoe.

Admiral Jellicoe is regarded in the British and foreign navies as more responsible than any other officer for progress made in naval gunnery, while holding the office of Director of Naval Ordnance at the Admiralty.

Since 1920 Admiral Jellicoe has been Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of New Zealand.



Field Marshal Sir H. M. Robertson
Chief of Imperial General Staff, 1915-18.
(Size of original photograph 9" x 6")

P. 15



Gen. Sir Edmund H. H. Allenby
Commander-in-Chief, Egyptian Expeditionary Force.
(Size of original photograph 6 1/4" x 5")

P. 14

Sir William Robertson

Gen. Robertson has served in the British Army since 1877. During the World War he was first Quartermaster-General in France, where he made a remarkable record, and was promoted to the rank of General.

In rapid succession he filled the positions of Chief of the General Staff, B. E. F.; Chief of the Imperial General Staff, directing the organization and operation of the army; and General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command.

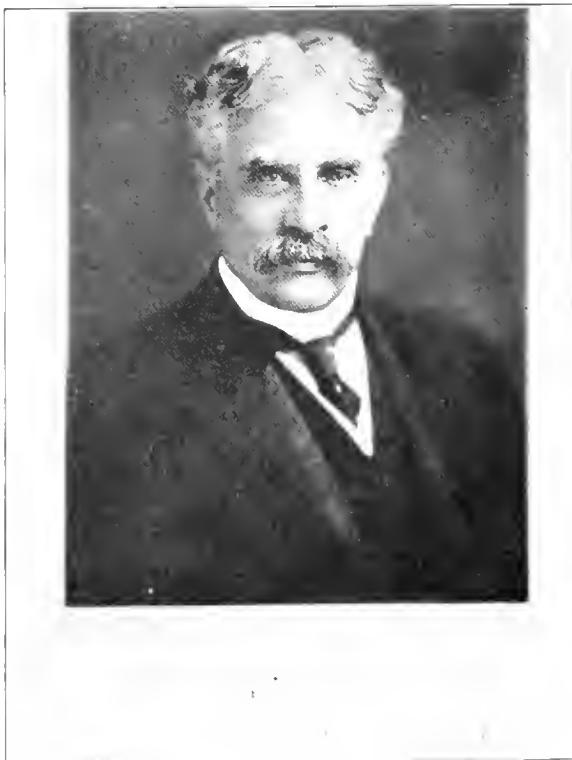
After the Armistice, General Robertson was Commander-in-Chief of the British Army on the Rhine, and in 1920 was appointed Field Marshal.

Field Marshal Sir Edmund Henry Allenby

General Allenby, the redeemer of Palestine and Syria from the Turks, began his work in the World War when he went to France with the British First Army and helped resist the German rush on Paris. Later he was in the thick of the fighting on the Western Front. In 1917, he commanded the British right wing in the Battle of Arras, one of the most successful British actions fought until the offensive of 1918.

In June, 1917, Gen. Allenby was transferred to Egypt where he built up a careful plan for an advance through Palestine. His destruction of the Turkish armies in Palestine is one of the great triumphs of the war, and his entry into Jerusalem on December 25, 1917, was one of the world's most dramatic episodes. With his victorious troops, Gen. Allenby entered the Holy City, reverently and on foot, flying no flag.

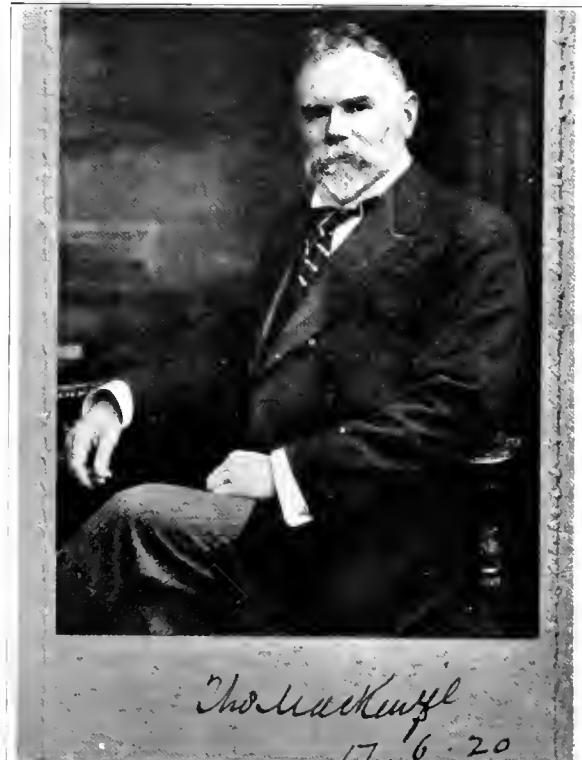
In 1919 Gen. Allenby was made Viscount of Magiddo and of Felixstowe, and was appointed High Commissioner for Egypt.



Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden

Prime Minister of Canada.
(Size of original photo 5 1/4" x 4")

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Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie

High Commissioner for New Zealand.
(Size of original photo 5 1/2" x 4")

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Sir Robert Laird Borden

Sir Robert Borden was born at Grand Pré, in 1854, and was Prime Minister of Canada from 1911-20.

Before entering into politics, Sir Robert was an extensive practitioner in law, both in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia and the Supreme Court of the Dominion. As a master of the political situation in Canada, Sir Robert Borden was summoned by the Government of Great Britain to attend a meeting of the British Cabinet held July 14, 1915. He was the first overseas Minister to get such a summons, and represented the Canadian Dominion at the Imperial War Cabinet in 1917 and at the Imperial War Conference in 1918.

As a representative of one of the larger Dominions beyond the seas, he proved a man of whom Canada had good reason to be proud.

Sir Thomas Mackenzie

Sir Thomas Mackenzie was born in Edinburgh in 1854 and was educated in the public schools in Otago, New Zealand.

He has held many important offices in Otago and represented the New Zealand Government in Australia in 1888.

Sir Thomas was appointed High Commissioner for New Zealand in 1912 and held that office until 1920. He was a delegate to the Peace Congress, (Austria, Bulgaria, Turkey) in 1919.

The Belgian Government awarded him the "Grand Officer of the Belgian Order of the Crown."



Gen. Rt. Hon. Jan Christian Smuts

Prime Minister of South Africa.
(Size of original photo 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ")

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Gen. Sir William R. Birdwood

Commander, Australian and New Zealand Forces.
(Size of original photo 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ")

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Rt. Hon. Jan Christian Smuts

General Smuts was educated at Victoria College, Stellenbosch, and began public life as a lawyer. He practised at the Cape Town bar at Johannesburg in 1896. He was given supreme command of the Republican forces in Cape Colony during the Boer War in 1901.

Shortly after the outbreak of the World War, Gen. Smuts was placed in command of the British East African expedition against the Germans, which he conducted with complete success during 1916-17, when he was summoned to serve on the Imperial War Cabinet as special South African representative, a post which he held until the close of the war.

Gen. Smuts has become a man of international importance, and in 1920, he was elected Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa.

General Sir William Birdwood

General Birdwood was educated at Clifton College, England, and at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, Australia. He began his service in the Army as a member of the Royal Scots Fusiliers in 1883, and has served in many capacities since that time, rising rapidly in rank until, in 1917, he was made a General.

From 1912-14 Gen. Birdwood was secretary to the Government in India in the Army Department, and from 1915-19 was the General Officer commanding the Australian Imperial Forces, and was in charge of the landing of Australian and New Zealand Army Corps above Gaba Tepe.

France bestowed upon him the "Croix de Guerre" and made him a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor; Belgium made him a Grand Officer of the Crown, and also gave him the "Croix de Guerre."

Since 1920 Gen. Birdwood has been in charge of the Northern Command with headquarters in India.

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